

THE WAR.

A Dearth of News from the Fields of Battle.

GREEK AND MOSLEM.

The Greek Patriarch Sanctions the Slaughter of His Co-Religionists.

CORRUPTION OR WEAKNESS?

Everything Ready for a Movement on the Danube.

MONTENEGRO YET UNCONQUERED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 16, 1877.

There is a great dearth of war news of importance this morning. No definite information regarding the preparations for the crossing of the Danube has reached us, nor have any further details of the sanguinary struggle before Kars come to hand. The action of the Greek Patriarch is likely to be a source of trouble among the Christian population of the Turkish Empire.

GREEK PRAYERS FOR TURKISH SUCCESS.

The Herald correspondent in Constantinople sends a very significant piece of intelligence. The Greek Patriarch of Constantinople—the highest ecclesiastical dignity of the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire—has ordered prayers to be offered up in all churches of his patriarchate for the success of the Turkish arms. The Patriarch of Constantinople, while claiming to be the head of the whole Eastern Church in opposition to the Russian Arch-mandrite, is always under the moral influence of St. Petersburg through force of circumstances, and naturally looks to Russia for protection against Moslem persecution.

THE PATRIARCH'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

He is a Turkish subject, however, and therefore the Porte exercises a sort of right to veto his election, and in many other respects he is under the direct control of the Sultan. In the present state of the East the Patriarch is in a peculiarly difficult and delicate position. His natural sympathies must be with those who aim to overthrow the Turkish power, although he may have some misgivings that the complete triumph of Russia would lower his status in the Greek Church.

DANGER FROM MOSLEM FANATICISM.

On the other hand, the slightest expression of sympathy with the Sultan's enemies, or failure to comply with an order from the Porte, might have very serious consequences for the Patriarch. The fanatical populace of Stamboul are now excited to fever heat, and if some soft would only denounce him as a Russian spy or an enemy of Islam the utmost efforts of the Turkish government could hardly save his life.

WAS THE PATRIARCH BOGOTT?

But fear was not the only incentive which moved the weak or venal Patriarch to take the strange action reported. On last Tuesday, according to a special despatch from the Herald correspondent already cabled, the Sultan sent for the Patriarch and had a long private interview with him, in the course of which the Patriarch promised to use his good offices in favor of the Turks. He lunched with the Sultan, who was an unusual honor, was decorated with the Cross of Osman, and was made the recipient of very valuable presents. Probably the presents had as much to do with the Patriarch's action as the fear of Turkish vengeance.

INTERNAL IRRITATION OF THE GREEKS.

The irritation among the Greek population at the action of the Patriarch is intense and widespread. He has utterly destroyed his influence over the members of his Church and is looked upon as a traitor to his race and creed. If the war was an ordinary one the feeling would be strong enough; but considering that the Sultan has proclaimed a holy war against Christianity, the command of the Patriarch to the Christians of the Greek Church to offer up prayers for the success of the Moslem arms is looked upon not alone as downright sacrilege and apostasy, but as an evidence of venality and corruption of the basest kind. The affair is likely to produce very serious results and is calculated to revolutionize the whole Greek Church.

AN EARLY CROSSING OF THE DANUBE.

Several special despatches in the London papers of this morning seem to show that there will shortly be some movement on the Danube.

SHIPPING THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

A Vienna despatch dated last night says:—"It is announced the headquarters offices of the Russian army will, after to-morrow, be transferred to Alexandria, near Ginzgovo."

EVERYTHING READY.

A Ploesti despatch states it is supposed operations will soon commence, as everything is prepared, but the Danube falls very slowly. There have been many departures from this place, but the destination of those who leave is kept profoundly secret.

THE TURKS EXPECTANT.

A despatch dated Shumla, June 12, says an at-

tempt to cross is hourly expected. There is great excitement at Rusechuk and Shumla. There is every appearance of desperate fighting shortly. Lenoxx starts for the front to-morrow.

THE ARMY AND FLEET TALK.
A special correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian army would receive any fore-shadowing of peace with such a thrill of passionate disgust as would strain the bonds of discipline to the utmost. There can be no question that the army regards Constantinople as the only goal that can content it.

THE CZAR WILL RETURN.

It is settled that the Czar will return to Russia immediately after he has witnessed and participated in the passage of the Danube.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

There are now comparatively few Russian officers in Bucharest; their duties call them elsewhere.

PREPARING TO CROSS.

Letters from special correspondents state that the Russians have collected only sufficient pontoon material for two or three crossings.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

The Herin *Mladir* *Wocheblatt* estimates the Russians in Roumania and neighborhood at 200,000, including 27,000 cavalry.

A STRANGE REMARK.

There is a growing coolness between Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador, and the Porte. The Grand Vizier and Salvet Pacha, the Foreign Minister, complain that Mr. Layard is not friendly enough, and Mr. Layard complains that the Porte does not attend to his complaints, or, when it does, only makes promises which it does not keep. Mr. Layard has made a sharp remonstrance and warned the Porte that "his conduct will further alienate English sympathy."

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

A correspondent at the Russian headquarters professes to give further details of Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Derby, as follows:

If the Turks make peace directly after Russia crosses the Balkans Russia will be ready to accept peace, but otherwise she would have no alternative but to conquer and dictate peace to the Porte. If England wishes to prevent the Russians from entering Constantinople she has only to exert her influence upon the Turks in order to induce them to yield immediately to the Russian demands.

NO HALF MEASURES.

The correspondent adds:—"It is only fair to say that the idea among the Russians is that half measures will not suffice. Bulgaria must become as autonomous as Serbia and Roumania."

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN VIENNA.

In connection with the prosecution of some internationalists an official employed in the library of the Vienna University has been arrested, and documents have been discovered at his house proving the existence of an internationalist propaganda, aiming at revolution in Russia and Austria.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Minister Tisza, in the Hungarian Diet, replying to interpellations of the extreme anti-Russian party, said the government was prepared to submit to criticism rather than pursue a policy contrary to Austria-Hungarian interests. The foreign Powers had never manifested greater confidence in and friendship toward the country than at present.

EFFECTS FROM THE FINANCES.

The *Times*, in its financial column, notices that a rather staid feeling is again taking hold of the public mind relative to Eastern affairs.

THE PALESTINE TROUBLES.

The Berlin *Post* says since the outbreak of the war the Mohammedans in Palestine have again become particularly hostile to foreigners. Germany has renewed her representations to the Porte and the great Powers to insure the safety of German colonists there.

SERVIA READY FOR EMERGENCIES.

A letter from Belgrade, coming from a good source, says the reorganization of the Serbian forces is nearly completed. In the active army only men have been taken who are drilled and have seen service. Others have been enrolled in the second class reserves.

HOW THEY ARE ARMED.

The former are tolerably well armed with breechloaders. The guns, which were hidden in the ground at Alexina and other places so as to be safe from the Turks, have all been recovered and made efficient. The repairing of old and the construction of new fortifications has been going vigorously, especially over all the Timok country.

DANGER FROM MOSLEM FANATICISM.

The line of the Danube in that direction has received special attention. Gladova has been made quite a strong entrenched position, as has also Kadjevatz at the confluence of the Timok and the Danube.

PROVISIONS WAITING.

The works generally are not armed, but guns and ammunition are stored in a station to the rear, so that they may be brought forward as soon as wanted. There are stores and provisions collected in more exposed places, which are kept intact despite the wants of the population. In the Timok district the militia had not been called out except for the usual drill, but all have been warned to be ready at the first summons. The members of the Service corps have received similar warning.

AUSTRIA'S DICTATION.

Before leaving Belgrade Prince Milan was reminded that any attempt on the part of Serbia to resume hostilities would be immediately followed by Austrian occupation.

SERVIA NEUTRALITY.

A Belgrade telegram says that Serbia will remain neutral under any circumstances. Her neutral attitude will be declared in express terms in a speech from the throne at the opening of the Skupstina.

TURKISH TROOPS TO OCCUPY SERVIA.

A special from Pesth states that the Porte, fearing Serbia will conclude a convention permitting the passage of Russian troops, has decided to occupy the principal positions in Serbia. This is very doubtful, as all kinds of anti-Russian rumors are current in Pesth.

A VERY TRUE MESSAGE.

A remarkable telegram reaches London from Erzerum, and it is forwarded in order that the readers of the Herald may be able to judge what kind of news comes from the seat of war to some of the newspapers. We read that "Mukhtar Pacha's position at Zewin is believed to be unassailable. The Turkish right confronts the Russian left (?) in the open district of Alashkert. An engagement is imminent. The Russian detachment of the centre which occupied Soghanli has fallen back in the direction of Kars. And this is all the news."

MORE ABOUT MCKELLEN.

It is officially announced at St. Petersburg that Mukhtar Pacha has been reinforced by twenty battalions (20,000 men) from Trebizond.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF THE RED CRESCENT FOR THE RED CROSS BY TURKEY.—THE LATTER TO BE RESPECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONVENTION OF GENEVA.

The Turkish Minister communicates to the Associated Press a despatch, of which the following is a translation:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15, 1877.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO THE MINISTER OF TURKEY AT WASHINGTON.
In consequence of the demand of the Imperial government for the substitution of our ambulance service of the red crescent for the red cross, doubts have been raised as to our intention of respecting the Convention of Geneva. To remove any misunderstanding in this respect the Imperial government declares that in conformity with the said Convention, to which it adheres in principle, the red cross will continue to be religiously respected by the Ottoman army under all circumstances; that formal instructions have been given to this effect, and that the Society of Aid for the Wounded, represented by the red cross, is in reality but the eastern branch of the Society of the Red Cross."

SALISBURY MILLS.

HEAVY DEBTS OF THE CORPORATION AND DIFFICULTY ABOUT PAYMENT.

Boston, June 15, 1877.
A special meeting of the stockholders of Salisbury Mills to-day took action on a proposition to sell the real estate and personal property of the corporation the treasurer stated the failure of an attempt to have new stock taken up and that he declined to sign notes for the company, which would give no vote or soon would be, and, unless provided for, the creditors would seize the property. He moved that a portion of the property be sold at auction. After debate the motion was tabled, whereupon the Treasurer resigned. The meeting adjourned without action.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From All Parts of the World.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

Popular Feeling Over Gambetta's Interpellation To-Day.

DISSOLUTION OR COUP D'ETAT?

Reception of the Canadian Pilgrims in Rome.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 16, 1877.

The situation in France is becoming more interesting according to a solution of the crisis created by MacMahon's rash act appears to be drawing nigh. Telegrams received from Paris last night represent the feeling among all parties as one of great tension, though no public demonstration occurred to indicate the probability of any imprudent action on the part of the republicans. This crisis differs from any which has ever occurred in French history in this respect, and marks, it is hoped, a new era in French politics.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE CALM BUT RESOLVED.

The friends of honest representative, Parliamentary government are hopeful and argue that the splendid moderation shown by the republicans, their perfect discipline and their resolution to give no pretext to the reactionary ministry for a resort to force, sound the death knell of personal governments, of *coups d'etat* and of street barricades in France. The quiet demeanor of the republican masses in the great cities must not be mistaken for indifference to the issues at stake, but rather as an evidence of the consciousness of the strength to win and to battle all the intrigues of the partisans of *etat* and worn out dynasties.

PROBABLE MESSAGE FROM MACMAHON.

The meeting of the Chamber, which takes place to-day, is the subject of universal discussion in the press and in all public places of resort, and the result of the debate on M. Gambetta's interpellation is expected to indicate the probable issue of the crisis. A despatch received last night from Paris says it seems certain that at the opening of the sitting of the Chambers a message from President MacMahon will be read. This message will doubtless foreshadow the policy of the Cabinet in a more definite form than has been heretofore done, and will also make a strong bid for the support of the conservatives.

FORTUO TO REPLY TO GAMBETTA.

Gambetta's speech in support of the interpellation will probably be one of the greatest efforts of his life. The *Paris* says Minister Fortuio will reply to M. Gambetta's interpellation, but will leave the tribune at the slightest word of offense. If the members of the Left adhere to their resolution of preserving complete silence and calm during the debate, which is very probable, the Ministry will have no excuse for demanding extraordinary measures and will be placed in a very unfavorable position. It is felt on all sides that the fate of France depends on the action taken in the Chambers to-day.

DISSOLUTION OR COUP D'ETAT?

The Duke de Broglie will next lay on the table a demand for the dissolution of the Chamber. It is doubtful whether the Senate will vote the dissolution, and in case of a refusal the Marshal will have the alternative of resigning or resorting to a *coup d'etat*. Should the dissolution be voted the same disagreeable alternative will almost certainly be presented to him in a worse form by the election of a Chamber still more pronounced in its republicanism.

THE CANADIAN PILGRIMS AT ROME.

The Canadian pilgrims had an audience with the Pope yesterday and asked his benediction for their countrymen and the people of New York and Liverpool, who had given them a friendly reception. The pilgrims presented the Pope with a magnificent mirror studded with gems, a silver vase and \$20,000. The Pope expressed his joy at the escape of the pilgrims from the great perils of their voyage and at the many signs of devotion from a country where the faith, after surmounting so many dangers, still remained so strong and vigorous. He concluded by giving his blessing to the pilgrims.

MEXICO.

THE CAPTURE OF ACAPULCO BY THE LEBDISTAS.

CONFIRMED.—DIAZ'S GUNBOATS BOMBARDING THE PLACE.—GENERAL JIMENEZ REPORTED KILLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1877.
Advices by the steamer *Chima* confirmed the previous report of the capture of Acapulco by Alvarez, who has installed in office there adherents of Lerdo. The date of Alvarez's entry is not stated. Very little resistance was offered by the followers of Diaz. Alvarez is sustained by about 1,000 Indian soldiers. Several Lerdo men who were compelled to flee from Mexico on the accession of Diaz to power left this city to-day on the steamship *Consolidation* for Acapulco.

BOMBARDMENT BY DIAZ'S GUNBOATS.

A letter received here by a mercantile firm from a correspondent in Acapulco corroborates the news of the capture of that place and its bombardment by Diaz's fleet of gunboats, consisting of two vessels, which are endeavoring to retake the city. The correspondent, who writes under date of June 5, says:—"Two gunboats are off the city and are throwing shells into the midst of the houses."

At the date of writing no serious damage had been done by fire or shell explosions. The American merchants have placed their books and valuable papers in the house of the American Consul. It is yet an open question whether the gunboats can retake the city. No mention is made of Alvarez replying to the fleet with batteries on shore.

GENERAL JIMENEZ KILLED.

Information received from other sources is to the effect that General Jimenez, the Diaz Governor of Acapulco, was killed in resisting the attack of Alvarez. The gunboat which went to the rescue of the passengers of the wrecked steamer *City of San Francisco* is joining in the bombardment.

STEAMER CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

LATER REPORTS STATE SHE HAS NOT BROKEN UP.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1877.

The steamer *Chima*, from Panama, brings the following news of the wrecked steamer *City of San Francisco*:—

The ship has not been broken up by the action of the sea. The wreck is in exactly the position described by witnesses in their testimony before the Court by the American Consul. It is yet an open question whether the gunboats can retake the city. No mention is made of Alvarez replying to the fleet with batteries on shore.

MOUNT CARMEL RELIEF FUND.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1877.
The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to-day voted a cash donation of \$1,000 for the relief of sufferers by the Mount Carmel tornado.

SITTING BULL CONTENT.

THE OLD SCALPERS WILL LIVE PEACEFULLY IN CANADA, PROTECTED BY "HIS GRANDMOTHER," THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN—HE WANTS TO BE LET ALONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Bismarck, D. T., June 16, 1877.
Father Martin, of Standing Rock, reached Bismarck to-day on his return from his visit to Sitting Bull. He found the old scalper on Frenchman's Creek, about forty miles north of the British American boundary.

PROMISES OF PEACE.

Sitting Bull refused to hold a council with him except in the presence of one of the British officers. Accordingly, after a delay of one week, the attendance of Major Walsh and Captain Allen, from Fort Walsh, was secured, and after a long talk Sitting Bull determined to quit fighting and to remain in the British possessions. The British officers answered him well, and he behaved himself and did not commit depredation on either side of the line.

SMOOTH OF WAR.

Sitting Bull's followers are divided into three bands, and number in all about 320 lodges or 3,000 fighting men, and Father Martin is satisfied they have had enough of war and desire now to be let alone. In crossing the river this spring they lost nearly all their camp equipments and much of their ammunition and many of their arms, and are now in no condition to pursue the warfare.

TO BE UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

The British officers believe they can control the sale of arms and it is not proposed to allow the Indians any except the arms and ammunition needed for hunting purposes.

A BABY TERRIBLE CHILD OF THE GREAT FATHER. The British officers believe they can control the sale of arms and it is not proposed to allow the Indians any except the arms and ammunition needed for hunting purposes.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Scranton, Pa., June 15, 1877.
An accident of a most painful nature occurred at the Cayuga colliery in this city to-day, where a laborer named Patrick McJully was instantly killed and a member named Morgan fatally injured by the fall of a roof. The men had fired a shot, which blew out a prop, and they were in the act of replacing it when a large mass of the roof descended upon them with a roar.

ALONE AND HELPLESS.

Death and darkness was the result. Morgan's head and one arm were free, but his body was squeezed into a narrow crevice from which he struggled in vain to liberate himself. He called to his companion, but no answer came; then he groped about with his hands and feet, but he could not find his way out. He was then rescued by the hand of a dead man. Morgan then cried several times for help, but his cries were unheard, and becoming weak from the loss of blood he wisely determined on reserving his strength until assistance came.

WAITING WITH DEATH.

For nearly an hour he lay in that awful position beside his dead companion and beneath the fearful burden, until at last the male driver found him and brought help from a distant part of the mine to set him free.

THE COTTON CROP.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE OFFICIAL CENSUS.

AN UNFAVORABLE REASON AT PLANTING TIME—DESTRUCTIVE AGENCIES AT WORK—FAIR PROSPECTS NOW WITH GOOD WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1877.

Mr. Dodge reports as the result of the official census of the area on cotton this year an increase of nearly four per cent upon the acreage of 1876, giving a total, in excess of 12,000,000 acres. North Carolina declines four per cent and South Carolina three per cent. Georgia and Florida increase each one per cent; Alabama and Tennessee, two; Mississippi, four; Arkansas, five; Louisiana, six, and Texas, fifteen. The States of the largest acreage are respectively Mississippi, Texas, Alabama and Georgia. The condition is lower than in the past two years in June, but higher than in 1874.

STATE AVERAGES.

The State averages of condition are as follows:—North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 89; Florida, 92; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 91; Louisiana, 93; Texas, 91; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 94.

There were several frosts in May in North Carolina and snow as late as the 10th. In some sections little rain fell during the month, and in others cold rains impaired its condition. Imperfect stands are general, and from one-third to two-thirds of the area of certain counties has been replanted.

DROUGHT IN THE PLACE.

The weather has been unfavorable since replanting. The cotton has been destructive. The growth is from one to two weeks behind the usual time. The stands are imperfect. Drought and low night temperature are injurious. In some cases the early planted seed and replantings failed to germinate. There is much complaint in Georgia of a poor standard, caused by cool weather, cutworms, crickets, grasshoppers and aphids. Some instances of frost-killing and planting of other crops have occurred.

CONDITIONS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

Unpropitious weather in Florida has impaired the stands and condition, but the plant is improving over the recent elevation of temperature.

There is some complaint of no germination in Alabama and Mississippi, which is less general than on the Atlantic coast. Plants are backward and aphids troublesome. Areas, at first too wet, have since become too dry and the two weeks' drought has been the cause of much loss. In Louisiana the cotton is in good condition in more southern counties.

In Louisiana germination has been prompt, the growth is from one to two weeks behind the usual time. The stands are imperfect. Drought and low night temperature are injurious. In some cases the early planted seed and replantings failed to germinate. There is much complaint in Georgia of a poor standard, caused by cool weather, cutworms, crickets, grasshoppers and aphids. Some instances of frost-killing and planting of other crops have occurred.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1877.

A despatch from Belvidere, N. J., says:—"Yesterday afternoon a mill dam just above the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which had become considerably washed and weakened by rain, gave way, and four persons, including a child, were drowned. The owner of the dam, which the party were, Mark Fisher and James O'Leary, were fatally injured."

THE HERALD "COMPLAINT BOOK."

[From the Weekly Union, June 16, 1877.]

This same "Complaint Book" of the Herald is proving a benefit to the city in many ways. Through it all grievances can be discussed. The reformatory effect is felt among us in all branches of metropolitan life. Occasionally the Herald takes up editorially the subjects treated in the "Complaint Book," and advocates or rejects, in its crisp and pungent style, some of the propositions therein contained.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Solicitor George F. Talbot, of the Treasury Department; Rev. Dr. Blackwood, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. William Brown, of Richmond, are at the Astor. General James S. Whitney, of Boston, and A. L. Hopkins, Receiver of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company, are at the Windsor. Colonel N. C. Macrae, United States Army; William Goddard, of Rhode Island, and Colonel H. S. General, of Delaware, are at the Fifth Avenue. Ex-Governor Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, and General Israel Vogler, United States Army, are at the Hoffman. Pay Director Robert Pettit, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan. Assemblyman George West, of Baltimore, N. Y., is at the Grand Central. John S. McCallum, of Pennsylvania, and J. M. Thatcher, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas. Frank Thompson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Franklin McVaugh, of Chicago, are at the Bevoort. General B. H. Robertson, of Tennessee, is at the New York.

GRAIN TRANSPORTATION.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 15, 1877.

Despite the dry weather the crops in the Province of Quebec so far are reported good.

EXHIBITION CHARGES AT BUFFALO.

TOLEDO, June 15, 1877.

The Produce Exchange at its noon session to-day adopted a preamble and resolutions referring to the depressed condition of transportation interest on lines doing business with the Erie Canal, and calling on the Buffalo elevator combination to reduce its charge for transferring grain to one-half cent per bushel, the same to be charged to the grain, inasmuch as vessels cannot afford to pay one-quarter cent per bushel in competition with Southern railway routes. They also ask the co-operation of Western bodies of trade, and other parties interested in securing the reduction of the proposed, in case Buffalo charges cannot be reduced, that the Western shipping interests furnish floating elevators for the transfer of grain at Buffalo.

SMALL AMOUNT OF GRAIN COMING FORWARD.

BOSTON, June 15, 1877.

The Evening Journal says that owing to the depression of the foreign export trade of Boston it is impossible to procure cargoes for the steamers sailing from Boston for Liverpool, and it is announced to-day that the next steamer of the Leland line to arrive here will probably go to New York for freight that has been offered for shipment here. There are now hardly fifty thousand bushels of grain in the elevator at East Boston, and there is but very little grain here for foreign shipment. Last week at this time business was prosperous, and upward of a million bushels of grain were received in the month of June. A project has been formed of bringing grain from the West to Boston by the Erie Railroad via the Metropolitan Steamship line from New York, but it is uncertain whether any satisfactory arrangement of this kind can be made.

MOUNT CARMEL RELIEF FUND.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1877.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to-day voted a cash donation of \$1,000 for the relief of sufferers by the Mount Carmel tornado.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

PROGRESS OF THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION—

CANDIDATES ON THE SKIRMISH LINE—MORTAL PRACTICE—A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ANAPOLIS, Md., June 15, 1877.

Last evening displayed a scene of beauty and brilliancy at the Naval Academy, being the occasion of the reception of the Board of Visitors and the Academic Council of the School at the house of Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Superintendent of the institution. The spacious grounds of the academy, charming in their vernal loveliness, was brilliant with Chinese lanterns, pendant from trees, and with gas jets and chandeliers picturesquely arranged beneath the foliage. In front of the Admiral's residence a large canopy was raised, and beneath this stately tent the Admiral's guests enjoyed the cool breezes of the Chesapeake, while off and upon the academy band regaled them with the strains of sweet music. The grounds were thrown open to the public, and many availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the illumination.

SKIRMISHING AREA HERE.

To-day the Board of Visitors examined the various buildings in the academy and inspected a drill by the battalion of cadets, composed of twenty-nine and first deployed as two skirmish lines advancing upon the foe and ended with forming in the grove near the Hermitage. The main body of the battalion then advanced in the center of the skirmish line, and as they marched away under the green trees and through the shrubbery, the band playing the "Dragon Quickstep," the scene was inspiring. On the plateau fronting the harbor the battalion halted, called in its skirmishers and opened fire upon an imaginary foe, at the conclusion of which the drill was over.

MORTAL PRACTICE—A TRIPLE TROCK.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Commander to Gridley, commanding the midshipmen, practised on the Severn in twelve two-armed launches, the fleet sailing by flag signals. After the thirteen-thirteen morning drill, the commandant of midshipmen, Commander Edward Terry, left a party of ladies with whom he was, with the exclamation, "My Jinks that won't do!" and a run went down to the harbor and had the range changed to clear water.

MIDSHIPMEN ASSIGNED.

Cadet Midshipmen R. A. Von Starckoff, of Missouri; Edward C. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; and William Robinson, of the District of Columbia, have resigned. The annual